





Environmental Justice Working Group July 1, 2008

Frank Ruswick, Senior Policy Advisor Bryce Feighner, Air Quality Division

Executive Directive 2007 -23

- DEQ to develop "state environmental justice plan"
- Grew out of 2006 recommendations of DEQ Environmental Advisory Council
- "Actively solicit public involvement"
- "environmental justice working group of state officials and members of the public to assist"





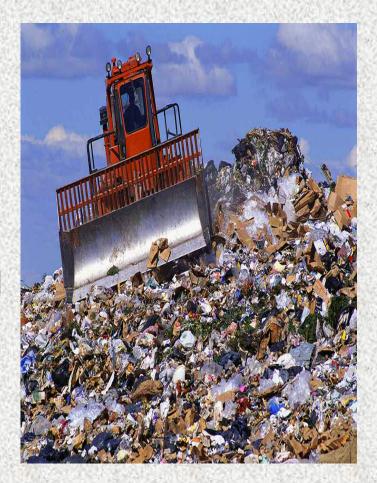


A Brief History of Environmental Justice

Bryce Feighner, Air Quality Division

- 12th Century C.E. St. Francis
- 1964 Civil Rights Act
- 1960s and 1970s Environmental Awareness and Activism
- 1982 Warren County, North Carolina

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 North Carolina
 - "Environmental Justice" was a term used to describe the 1982 struggle over a PCB landfill that was to be located in a predominantly African American community ("Environmental Racism").



Environmental Racism

 Environmental Racism is a term that encompasses the belief that racism, whether intentional or not, underlies the variation in the distribution of environmental pollution.



- 1987 Study on Toxic Waste and Race in the United States – United Church of Christ
 - Race was the most significant factor in determining where waste facilities were located.

Environmental Racism



- 1990 Michigan Conference on Race and Incidence of Environmental Hazards
 - Dr. Bunyan Bryant, Dr. Paul Mohai
 - Conference gave national visibility to the public debate on environmental racism and served as a catalyst for residents of polluted communities to organize.

- 1991 People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit Principles (in part)
 - Earth is sacred
 - Sustainability
 - Environmental self-determination
 - Fair access to resources

- February 11, 1994 Executive Order from President Clinton
- U.S. EPA and all federal agencies must develop Environmental Justice strategies to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse health effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations. EPA includes vulnerable and sensitive populations in their list of populations when considering impacts of regulations. EPA includes stakeholders in the rule-making process.

Environmental Justice

 EPA – "Environmental Justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies..."



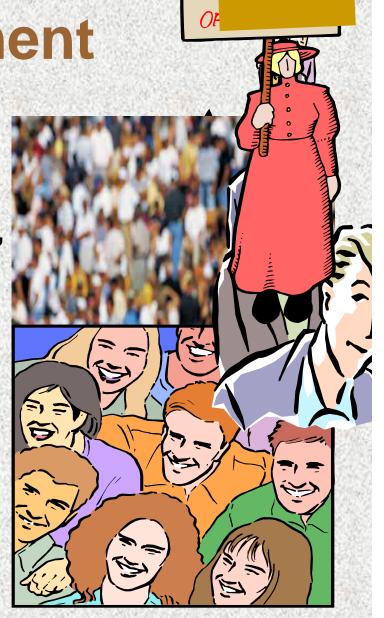
Fair Treatment

Fair Treatment means that no group of people, including racial, ethnic, or socioeconomic groups, should bear a "disparate impacts" - disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal, and commercial operations or the

execution of federal, state, local,

and policies.

and tribal environmental programs



fair treatmen

Meaningful Involvement

 Meaningful Involvement means that: (1) potentially affected community residents have an appropriate opportunity to participate in decisions about a proposed activity that will affect their environment and/or health; (2) the public's contribution can influence the regulatory agency's decision; (3) the concerns of all participants involved will be considered in the decision-making process; and (4) decision makers seek out and facilitate the involvement of those potentially affected.



Environmental Justice Efforts under the Harding Administration

- Workgroup w/subgroups established 1998
- Some EJ community groups withdrew from process March 1999
- Belief that environmental regulations protect everyone equally may have limited the effectiveness of the group
- Controversial cases may have limited the effectiveness of the group
- Recommended improvements to public outreach

- November 21, 2007 Executive Directive from Governor Granholm
- Department of Environmental Quality shall develop and implement a state environmental justice plan to promote environmental justice in Michigan.
- No person may be denied the enjoyment of his or her civil or political rights because of religion, race, color, or national origin.
- Progress report due to Governor July 1, 2008





- Marathon Petroleum Corporation LLC Detroit Heavy Oil Upgrade Project
- EJ analysis submitted as part of an air permit that was issued June 20, 2008
- Enhanced public participation
- Incorporated a number of community concerns (not only traditional permitting criteria)







Implementation of Executive Directive 2007-23

Frank Ruswick, Senior Policy Advisor

EAC Recommendations Michigan EJ Policy

Fair treatment: Civil rights considerations weighed in governmental action

 Meaningful involvement: Provides citizens and effective voice in decisions that affect their communities

Principles of Policy

- Identify and address disproportionate adverse health and environmental effects
- Prevent disproportionate impacts
- Encourage choices that provide for enduring health while recognizing social well-being and economic health
- Effective citizen involvement

ED 2007 – 23 Environmental Justice Plan

- Means to identify, address and prevent discriminatory effects and disproportionate impacts
- Policies and procedures for state operations
- Methods to assert disproportionate impacts and seek action

Possible Components

- Disparate impacts
- Petition process
- Public participation
- Integration into DEQ activities
- Inter-departmental integration
- Role of local units of government
- Federal requirements
- Monitoring